



WAR PROGRAM BEGINS TO TAKE CONCRETE FORM

Cuba Ranges Herself At Side of United States Against Germany

Island Republic First Of Latin America Countries To Declare Herself At War

Cuba has declared that a state of war exists with Germany.

The action of the Cuban congress was unanimous and carries out the proposal of resident Menocal. Two republics of the western hemisphere have proclaimed a state of war with Germany in two days, the action of Cuba following within less than 48 hours that of the United States. German steamships self interned in Havana have been taken over by the Cuban government.

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

HAVANA, April 7.—Cuba, not yet out of her teens as a republic is at war with Germany—the first of the Latin-American countries to range herself alongside the United States, her liberator and protector.

At 7:16 o'clock tonight, President Menocal affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed unanimously late this afternoon by both the senate and house without a dissenting vote being raised, thus putting into effect the declaration that a state of war exists between Cuba and the imperial German government.

The joint committees appointed only yesterday by the senate and house agreed early this afternoon upon the phraseology of the resolution to be presented and the stage was set for quick action before either branch of congress convened.

THOUGH WHEAT CROP SHORT RYE MAKES RECORD

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Efforts of American farmers to bring this year's winter wheat crop to record production for war time needs apparently have been defeated by severe weather conditions and a crop of only 430,000,000 bushels is now expected. In forecasting that total today, the department of agriculture announces the average condition of the crop on April 1 was the lowest ever recorded on that date. The production estimate was based on the assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influence on the crop between now and harvest time.

Production of rye this year promises

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TO STIMULATE FOOD PRODUCTION AND TO PREVENT SPECULATION

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Herbert C. Hoover, will be asked by the council of national defense to head a national commission on food supplies and prices to stimulate production and to prevent speculative prices. Mr. Hoover had charge of the distribution of American supplies in Belgium. It is understood he has agreed to become chairman of the committee.

At a meeting of its advisory committee today the council adopted this resolution: "Resolved, that Herbert C. Hoover be requested to take the chairmanship of a committee on food supplies and prices, which shall report to the council such experiences as European nations have had and advise as to proper methods of preventing recurrence, as far as practicable, of the evils arising from speculative prices and to stimulate increased production of all food supplies."

The food question is regarded as one of the most important problems facing the government in the conduct of the war. Profiting by the experience of Europe, the United States, it is expected, will make every effort to organize food resources and distribution. The difficulties of feeding their armies and civilian populations have brought vexations to every European power now at war.

Although the United States normally produces enough food to meet every home demand and a surplus for export, administration officials realize that in war the country's food problem may present serious embarrassments. Already through the departments of agriculture and commerce the government is appealing to the country to produce as much food as possible and to conserve supplies. A committee working with the defense council would coordinate all the work in that direction and with other departments would work to prevent speculation.

Mr. Hoover, who will be asked to head the committee, organized the Bel-

RYNNING ANSWERS CALL OF GOVERNOR CAMPBELL

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 7.—In response to a telegram from Governor Campbell of Arizona, saying "Arizona needs you to organize volunteers, can you come?" Under Sheriff Thomas N. Rynning, San Diego, announced tonight he would leave immediately for Phoenix to organize a regiment of rough riders for service wherever needed.

SNOWFLAKE'S VOTING FAIR IN EVERY WAY

It was only brought out by the investigation that Snowflake was a fair and square election where everything was "above board" was held; that there was no interference with the expression of the will of any voter and that all of the people in the community think well, or at least speak well, of one another.

The proceedings opened with a clash between the attorneys for the contestant and the contestee. Mr. Ives, chief counsel for former Governor Hunt, directed the attention of the court to the circumstances that attorneys for the contestant were in consultation with the witnesses for the contestant. Attorney Snowflake, who had been made counsel for the contestee in this phase of the governorship contest, was at that moment engaged in conversation with W. E. Stratton of Snowflake, democratic judge of the election and who had been subpoenaed by the contestant. Judge Stratton replied that Mr. Stratton would be made a witness for the contestee and would have been subpoenaed on the part of the contestee if he had not been brought by the contestant.

After this matter had been aired, Mr. Stratton was called to the stand. He said that he was judge of the election at Snowflake on November 7. He said that he had seen Mr. Smith, the republican challenger who it was charged had taken charge of the election, had accompanied voters to their homes and had told them how to vote. Mr. Stratton described the arrangement of the school house where the election took place. There was one large room in which the ballot box and two booths were located. The booths were for the voters to become numbered, an adjoining room was used as a booth. The witness said that he had noticed no special activity on the part of Mr. Smith. He had seen him assisting voters who had requested assistance and had given it with the permission of the election board. The witness described the assistance by Mr. Smith, a member of the board of George Willis, an aged man. He did not know whether Willis could read or not or whether he was prevented by a defective vision from making his ballot.

On cross examination by Attorney E. S. Clark, Mr. Stratton said he did not mean that Mr. Smith had suggested to those he assisted how they should vote. He said nothing about the polls that looked like concealment or an impropriety. The voters were all old settlers and pioneers, and men and women of good standing in the community. On re-direct examination the witness was asked if Mr. Smith was not an active republican. Mr. Stratton said that he was not more active politically than any other in the community. He said that all the members of the board knew what Mr. Smith was doing and that they had given their consent for him to do those things. Again, on cross examination, Mr. Stratton said that it was the purpose of the part of all who were there, including Mr. Smith, to have a fair and square election.

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Many German Suspects Are Rounded Up In El Paso

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
EL PASO, Texas, April 7.—American secret service and department of justice agents and provost guards spent a feverish twelve hours today rounding up German suspects, searching houses and examining supposed German spies. A large number of secret service men have arrived here during the past twenty-four hours and have been put to work on various cases by a treasury department official, who has been active in the work of shadowing German spies.

Following a raid on a German boarding house today, a man and woman were taken from the house and detained by the provost guards pending a further investigation of their case. A prominent German merchant, who was said to be a reservist, was also detained and examined, but later released. At least twelve Germans were sent to the stockade at Fort Bliss for temporary internment and as many more are being shadowed night and

MURGUIA PLANS DEATH NET FOR VILLA FORCES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., April 7.—General Francisco Murguia has begun his active campaign to destroy revolution in northern Mexico sending troops both to pursue Villa and head off his retreat. Government troops came into contact with Villa's main band at San Andres about thirty miles to the west from here. But instead of giving battle as expected, the band made a hurried withdrawal toward the Casas Grandes district, the territory formerly occupied by General Pershing's punitive expedition.

On news of this movement, General Murguia ordered a column consisting entirely of cavalry numbering 2500 men and commanded by General H. Hernandez to keep in close pursuit, while he dispatched a second force of more than 2000 men by train to Juarez on the border, there to be sent southwest to Casas Grandes, which is the only way to reach that district by rail. The two bodies will move toward each other, forming a net.

General Murguia states his chances of success are materially improved by the bad physical form of the rebels, who lack both food and clothing. The enemy's cavalry is said to be worn out, and the troops of Martin Lopez are reported so weakened that doctors have been pressed into service to relieve the men, unable to bear the exertion of walking.

Meanwhile, the expected reinforcements, from Central Mexico, have reached Jimenez and Santa Rosalia in lower Chihuahua and are moving on Parral.

Juarez Pivotal Point
JUAREZ, Mex., April 7.—Juarez is to be the pivotal point in a general offensive movement against Villa which has been undertaken by General Francisco Murguia, commander of the de facto government troops in the north. Since noon today, troop trains have been arriving on the border from Chihuahua City and El Paso, and the Mexican Central to the Mexican Northwestern railroad preparatory to sending them to Casas Grandes, 125 miles southwest of the border where they will detain and take the field.

Two purposes are said to guide General Murguia. One is to prevent Villa from menacing the American border and attempting another attack on an American border town. The other motive is to execute a drive against Villa's followers in force and gradually close in on the border town of Juarez. Should Villa succeed in raiding the border, Chihuahua officials fear it would precipitate a situation which is being introduced in congress speedily, not later than next week and within 20 days, possibly before the end of the present month, a substantial portion of the great loan is expected to be available for the entire government.

The forthcoming bond issue, it was authoritatively said, will be placed before the public as quickly as possible in the form of a bill, and will be introduced to the senate.

Wireless Found On Home Roof of Society Woman
NEW YORK, April 7.—United States secret service agents have discovered, it was learned tonight, that until a few weeks ago a wireless plant of the most expensive type was operated on the roof of the Fifth avenue home of Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, daughter of the late Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis. Mrs. Reisinger, it was said, insisted that she had caused the apparatus to be removed the moment she learned of its existence.

While the secret service agents maintained strict silence, it was understood they had information that a German who has been employed as butler in the Reisinger home, contacted and operated the wireless plant. He recently resigned his position, it was said, and disappeared. Mrs. Reisinger had often entertained at her home Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Heinrich Albert, Germany's commercial attaché and Captains Karl Boyer and Franz von Papen, naval and military attaches, respectively.

Mrs. Reisinger's father spent the greater part of the last years of his life in Germany. He is said to have invested more than \$20,000,000 in German business enterprises. He was a friend of the emperor.

Mr. Reisinger died more than three years ago. He bequeathed various art treasures to museums in Berlin.

PANAMA PROMISES DEFENSE OF CANAL

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
PANAMA, April 7.—The president of the Republic of Panama, Dr. Ramon Valdez, signed a proclamation this afternoon committing Panama unreservedly to the assistance of the United States in the defense of the canal.

The president also cancelled the exequaturs of all the German consuls in Panama.

"Our undoubted duty in this tremendous hour of history is of a common ally, whose interests and existence, as well as linked indissolubly with the United States. As the situation creates dangers for our country it is the duty of the Panamanian people to keep with all the energies and resources they can command for the protection of the canal and to safeguard national territory."

"The attitude of the people was foreseen and interpreted faithfully in a resolution unanimously approved by the national assembly February 24, and confirmed later, and the moment has arrived for the executive to act in accordance with the declaration of the supreme body. I, therefore, declare that the Panamanian nation will lend emphatic co-operation to the United States against enemies who attempt to execute hostile acts against the territory of the canal or in any manner affect or tend to affect the common interests."

The government will adopt adequate measures in accordance with the circumstances. I consider it the patriotic duty of all Panamanian citizens to facilitate the military operations which the forces of the United States undertake within the limits of our country. Foreigners, residents of transient, will be obliged to submit to the conditions of this declaration."

It is announced that German residents in Panama will be interned if they give any evidence of being involved in plots.

The proclamation was issued after President Valdez had sent a message to President Wilson endorsing the American action in declaring a state of war with Germany, "after the United States had given unequivocal proof of its love of peace and had made efforts to save western civilization from the horrors of war and had borne with patience a long series of provocations, as irritating as they have been unjustifiable."

Billions of Dollars to Be America's Contribution to the Cause of the Allies
(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Administration leaders in conference today decided to unlock at once the vast financial resources of the United States to the allies.

To relieve the economic needs of the belligerent governments a huge loan, of dimensions yet undetermined, but not less than \$2,000,000,000, will be forthcoming from this country as speedily as congress can pass the necessary legislation.

Not a penny of profit, it was authoritatively stated, will be expected or received by the country on the loan. The loan will be America's immediate contribution to the allied cause, with the promise of other bountiful contributions of money, munitions and foodstuffs to come as needed.

An immediate bond issue, possibly totaling \$5,000,000,000, is forecast by today's action. The exact amount is yet to be determined.

Legislation providing for the issue will be introduced in congress speedily, not later than next week and within 20 days, possibly before the end of the present month, a substantial portion of the great loan is expected to be available for the entire government.

The forthcoming bond issue, it was authoritatively said, will be placed before the public as quickly as possible in the form of a bill, and will be introduced to the senate.

Not all of the first big bond issue, it was intimated, would be loaned to the allies, sufficient reservation being made to cover the naval and military needs of this country not met by taxation. A considerable proportion of

and individuals will be afforded an opportunity to subscribe.

Treasury department and federal reserve board officials believe a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue can be absorbed without difficulty by American investors.

The present plan calls for the extension of American money, dollar for dollar, for foreign bonds at par. Bonds of the belligerent governments would be accepted by the American government as security for the loan. The interest rate on the foreign bonds, it was said, will be the same as on the bonds to be issued by this government in raising the big loan.

Thus, should the first loan to the allies be \$3,000,000,000—a sum indicated by one official participating in the formation of the program—the United States would make this sum available out of proceeds of its own bond issue, taking bonds to the face value of \$3,000,000,000 from the allied governments to which the loan is made. The allied bonds would be held by the treasury here. Interest on them would be paid to the American government at the same rate as the American bonds sold in this country.

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UNITED STATES READY TO BEAR PART OF BURDEN

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Wilson's war program began to take concrete form today and with the re-assembling of the senate and house Monday sweeping measures will be put forward for congressional approval.

As the first step it is planned to give the entente allies, out of the nation's plenty, an enormous loan to replenish their treasuries against the drain of their military and naval efforts in the common cause against Germany. The president is ready to issue bonds up to \$5,000,000,000 to float such a loan as soon as congress shall authorize it.

That the United States may be ready, if necessary, to bear more directly a share of the actual military burden, the administration appealed for expeditions consideration of the war department bill to raise a million men by selective conscription.

For the important task of conserving food supplies, that the country support itself and give to the entente the greatest possible advantage of its broad agricultural resources, the defense council announced plans for a national food conservation act under the direction of Robert C. Hoover, who managed the great American work of relief in Belgium. At the same time the agricultural department again appealed to the American farmers to do their share in the war by making every farm do its best for the country.

The president expects congress to fall in line quickly behind the war plans worked out by the executive branch of the government in months of preparation. Should delays develop in committee consideration of the revenue and army proposals, however, there are many lesser measures which could be pressed ahead for passage.

The house naval committee already has under consideration and expects to report during the coming week three bills to strengthen the naval establishment. One would provide for graduating the third year classes at the naval academy in May of next year. Another would give the president the right to commandeer small boats for the coast patrol and the third would allot an additional naval academy appointment to each member of congress. Personnel measures, which contemplate the addition of 43,000 blue-jackets and 12,500 marines may be taken up also during the week.

In addition, congress was asked to pass espionage and censorship bills, to strengthen the powers of the shipping board, to revise the federal reserve act and to adopt many other measures to fill up gaps in the national defense plans. Most of these measures already are in shape for the consideration of congress, on which will rest during the next few weeks the responsibility for rounding out the war program.

The administration took before congress today its plan that the war army be organized along the lines laid down by the general staff, after an exhaustive study, as meeting the demands of sound military principles.

At an executive session of the house military committee Secretary of War, made an earnest appeal for quick passage of the war department bill providing for the training of an army of a million men, raised by selective conscription within the next year.

Several members of the committee questioned the secretary closely regarding the bill, but the only outward show of opposition to the administration plan was an announcement tonight by Representative Anthony of Kansas, a republican, that he would not support compulsory service.

Detailed consideration of the measure will be taken up Monday when Mr. Barker, supported by Major General Scott, chief of staff, Judge Advocate General Crowder, and other high officers will outline the plan for raising the army of a million in a year, to be followed by an accelerated rate by the training of as many more as may be needed. The secretary solemnly assured the committee today that the bill would be the entire military arm of the government of himself and of President Wilson, that to accomplish this purpose conscription must be applied from the very outset.

Members of the committee suggested various methods of providing an army by voluntary service and Mr. Barker pointed out that ample provision was made in the administration bill for absorption of all volunteers of suitable age and physical qualifications in the first elements of the army to be raised, the regulars, and the national guard. He indicated the face of the administration was set firmly against any proposal to enlist volunteer organizations as

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War Department Works Out Railroad Co-Operation Plan

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
NEW YORK, April 7.—The war department and the railroads have completed a plan of co-operation during the war, it was announced today by Faircliff Harrison, president of the Southern Railway and chairman of the special commission on national defense of the American Railway association.

"As agreed upon by the railroads and the military authorities," Mr. Harrison said, "representatives of the American Railway association from the operating, motive power, traffic and accounting departments of roads, designated by the special committee of national defense of the American Railway association, will be located in the office of the quartermaster general at each mobilization point, at each concentration point, and at each strategic point at which troops are to be assembled. Other inspectors or representatives will be designated as required to facilitate co-operation."

Mr. Harrison stated that the carriers had been advised these transportation experts "should be men who will be broadminded and temperamental of such a character as would take a broad view of transportation in movements and supplies."